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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

Asleep in Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus!" Oh, how sweet
For them, while we must watch and weep.
Watch for his chariot wheels to come
To take us to the same bright home.

"Asleep in Jesus!" Oh, how fair
Those glorious holy maidens are.
There broken hearts find rest and peace
Enraptured with their glad release.

"Asleep in Jesus!" Oh, how long:
When shall I join the Angels' song?
How long, Oh Lord, wilt thou delay
To call me from this life away

"Asleep in Jesus!" Oh, how blest
Poor wayward pilgrims sore distressed,
Longing to lay their burdens down
Resign the cross to take the crown.

"Asleep in Jesus!" evermore
Ours sins the man of sorrows bore,
Gathered to his dear faithful breast,
Secure of everlasting rest

M. A. C.

Fortunes in Jewels.

At the recent costume fete in New York Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore diamonds valued at \$200,000. This suggests an inquiry as to the probable value of the diamonds worn by the women of America and the particular women who wear them. In hunting this kind of information one misses George McClure, the diamond expert of this city, who died in 1885. In his lifetime McClure handled more diamonds than any other man in the United States, and his judgment in regard to precious stones was widely sought. He was with Tiffany for many years and made many trips to Europe and across the Continent for this firm in the diamond traffic. Not long before his death McClure told me that he first became interested in diamonds by reading, when a boy, what is known in the history of France as the "Diamond Necklace Scandal," in which Marie Antoinette was involved. This necklace was valued at 1,600,000 francs.

Dealers estimate that there are now in the United States a billion dollars worth of diamonds, although when we look at the output of all the diamond fields the estimate seems large. There are two firms in New York who handle \$6,000,000 worth of diamonds and precious stones each year, or at least for the past four years. Diamonds are worn more and more each year, and Max O'Rell's observation in regard to their universal popularity in America is not far wrong.

There is no collection of diamonds in this country equal to those owned by Mrs. Leland Stanford, wife of the California millionaire. Mrs. Stanford's wonderful jewels are valued at \$2,000,000. Her necklace, the finest in the United States, is worth \$74,000. It consists of large blue-tint stones. Several years ago she bought the collection of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, the total investment amounting to \$1,000,000. Many of her finest stones were purchased through dealers in New York and Paris, and she has enough of them to fill a quart cup.

Mrs. Hicks Lord has a superb necklace that is said to have cost \$100,000, but from the standpoint of the experts that of Mrs. Stanford's, costing \$74,000, is more desirable on account of the rarer quality of some of the gems. Mrs. Hicks Lord is credited with \$250,000 worth of diamonds, and on a fancy dress occasion has worn \$150,000 worth at one time.

Mrs. Paron Stevens has many thousands of dollars invested in diamonds.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who does not care a rap for a diamond, except for the cash it represents, has over \$150,000 worth locked up in safe deposits.

Mrs. J. B. Hagan, wife of the California millionaire, has a ruby given by Louis, of Bavaria, to Lola Montez, valued at \$10,000.

Conspicuous among the costly collection of jewels in New York are those of Mrs. Christopher Myer, widow of the late aged rubber manufacturer. Mrs. Myer has a large fortune invested in diamonds, sapphires, pearls and turquoises.

Miss Isabella Singer, daughter of the American sewing-machine man, who married Duc de Cazes, received many thousand dollars worth of diamonds and pearls from the bridegroom and his mother. The gift of the former was a diamond necklace, all of great value.

It is well known among dealers that Minnie Palmer has been making large investments in diamonds, and she probably has \$225,000 worth of them. The "Cleveland stone," of which she is now the owner, weighs 42½ carats and cost \$40,000.

The most valuable jewels ever worn by one American woman at one time was worn on a fancy dress occasion by the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor. They were valued at \$300,000. Ten mounted policemen were employed that night to guard Mrs. Astor to and from the ball. Among her collection was a pair of solitaire ear-rings, pure white stones as large as a thumb nail, worth the value of a Broadway house and lot.

Mrs. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, has a fortune in precious gems, diamonds being her favorite.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Clarence L. Harper, of the same city, each have fortune in diamonds, including many gems of rare value.

A unique and costly necklace owned by Mrs. Robert Johnson, of San Francisco, is among the curious things in diamonds jewelry. It is formed of many valuable stones and is the exact counterpart of a snake. The solitaires are set in laminated gold, the plates of which, overlapping each other, render the necklace perfectly flexible, and when moved the resemblance to a snake is very striking.

Three American women, Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Stanford, any of whom is believed to own more fine diamonds than belong to any of the royal families in Europe, with the exception of Great Britain and Russia.

Miss Belle Wilson, daughter of the wealthy New York banker, who was married in November to Michael Henry Herbert, of the British legation, received many costly diamonds as wedding gifts. Lady Herbert, the groom's mother, gave her a valuable diamond star. Her mother gave her a diamond tiara necklace, besides which she received a diamond and ruby pendant, a diamond and sapphire bracelet, a diamond ring, and a diamond pin, all worth a fortune.

Miss Cora Forbes, St. Louis, has a rare and costly set of pink topazes, the only set in the United States.

Mrs. Henry Clews, wife of the New York banker, has a fortune in diamonds.

A rare collection of diamonds are owned by Mrs. Arnot, wife of the ex-Congressman, of Elmira, N. Y. She has one diamond for which her husband paid \$11,000. She has a pin containing a hundred stones and a star containing fifty.

The widow of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, has a 22-carat stone that cost \$36,000. This ranks as one of the finest if not the finest diamond owned in the United States.

The "Buffalo gem," owned by a lady in Buffalo, is said to be the largest diamond in the United States. It was bought in Amsterdam for \$30,000, and weighed ninety-five carats before cutting.

The finest single sapphire in this country is owned by Mrs. Wm. Astor, and her necklace of emeralds and diamonds is among the costliest jewels in America.

The finest collection of pearls in the United States are owned by Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts.

Mrs. Baldwin Sherman, of New York, has \$100,000 worth of diamonds.—*Exc.*

Iron Slag for Pavements.

Considerable attention has recently been paid to the problem of utilizing iron slag for commercial purposes.

The immense quantity of material now going to waste at all of the iron furnaces in this country makes a large field for operations if any process for converting the slag into a useful product can be devised. The invention of the process of making mineral wool by forcing a jet of super heated steam through the molten slag opened up one valuable use for a portion of the waste. Although large quantities of mineral wool are now used, the amount of slag consumed in its manufacture is inconceivable.

Mr. A. D. Elbers, who started the mineral wool business, and afterward sold out to the New York Steam Heating company, has recently invented a process for converting iron slag into paving blocks. His process removes the sulphur from the slag, and makes it a homogeneous mass of great toughness and durability. It is cast into square blocks of any desired size, and is claimed to be equal in quality to the best Belgian paving stones. Its cost is considerably less than natural rock. As the output of slag from the production of American pig iron is now about five million tons annually, according to Mr. Elbers, there is room for a big industry.—*New York Mail and Express.*

JOHN M. STOUT.

The readers of the *Advance* are all familiar with the name of John M. Stout. They will be shocked, as were his many friends at the institution, to learn of his sudden and untimely death on Friday afternoon, March 15th. The circumstances of his death are peculiarly touching. Mr. Stout left his home at Ripley, which is ten miles from the railroad station, to come to Jacksonville, where he had a business engagement, Saturday evening, with Mr. Thomas Rogers. Mr. Rogers, on Saturday evening, went to the station to meet him on the arrival of the morning train. Mr. Rogers was surprised that he did not arrive, but little did he dream that in a few short hours he would learn of his death.

Mr. Stout had been used to make the journey from Ripley to Mt. Sterling on his bicycle in an hour, but determined to make it on this occasion in a shorter time. The road is not a favorable one for bicycle riding, being a hilly dirt road. Friday afternoon the road was spongy and difficult. Mr. Stout became very warm, and stopped at a farm house a mile and a half from Mt. Sterling for a drink of water. He drank quite copiously, and hurried on. A few minutes later, he was found dead in the road with his bicycle near him. His death was undoubtedly caused by congestion, brought on by a copious draught of water, when overheated.

John M. Stout was a most estimable young man. His moral character was without reproach. He was exposed to unusual temptations by reason of his vocation, but never could be induced to violate the Sabbath, though large inducements were sometimes offered him to give Sunday exhibitions. He was a most genial and agreeable companion, and was often urged to take a social glass of beer, or other liquor, but strictly adhered to his temperance principles. He had a talent for drawing and sculpture, and it is by some of his friends much regretted that he did not give his exclusive attention to art work. He sometimes thought he would do so, as he was frequently urged by Dr. Gillett, but as bicycling afforded him an immediate income he felt he ought to earn some money to make his parents comfortable in their old age.

He was a pupil at his institution twelve terms, and during all this time was a universal favorite. No instance is remembered of any reprimand being given him, or of any misdemeanor that merited reproof. He professed faith in Christ while a pupil, and always maintained a consistent Christian character.

A few months ago he was married to Miss Emma Mitchell, of O'Fallon, Illinois, a most beautiful and lovely young lady, who graduated last June. What rapid changes Emma has experienced! In less than one year a pupil, a graduate bride, and a widow! Our hearts go out for dear Emma, that our Heavenly Father may sustain her in her early sorrow. The parents, too, have our hearty sympathy. Last Sabbath Dr. Gillett devoted most of his sermon to the lessons taught by Mr. Stout's death. All were deeply moved, and many shed tears of grief for their friend they should see no more. The impressions of last Sunday's service will not soon be effaced from the hearts of the pupils.

Mr. Stout's funeral occurred on Sunday afternoon, at Ripley. Dr. Gillett was desired to officiate, but the letter of invitation did not arrive till Sunday afternoon, when it was too late to reach the place of the funeral. Had Dr. Gillett known the time of the funeral, he would have gone even without any invitation to be present, for he loved John dearly.—*Advance.*

New Jersey School.

We are glad to note the return of Miss Ida Zimmerman, who was called home on account of her father's death.

Last Saturday morning the boys did not dream of snow being on the ground, nothing but baseball was on their minds, but the snow got there just the same.

Mr. Isaac Bowker always cheers the boys up by his presence, when he visits the school, and always has plenty of news, and "don't get left" if he is deaf.

All boys who are deaf are not dumb. Meeting a gentleman the other day, one of our deaf boys asked:

"Have you heard of the great wash out?"

"No; where?"

"On the Institution clothes line."

Since then, when that gentleman meets his deaf friend, he always says:

"Good morning."

R. C. S.

A Scotchman's Compliment to American Mutes in Brooklyn.

Mr. Alex. McIlwraith sent out cards, and entertained twenty-five mute friends to a very agreeable complimentary party, at Mr. Wendover's house, Driggs Street, Williamsburgh, last Saturday the 30th ult. The rooms were gaily decorated with the Stars and Spangles, and the walls prettily adorned with excellent pictures of Gen. Washington of 1789 and Gen. Harrison of 1889. It seemed that we were invited, not to enjoy ourselves in an ordinary way, but to celebrate the hundredth year of Gen. Washington becoming the first president of this country a month too soon. Mr. Charles E. Green opened the proceedings by telling of the "Vicissitudes of a Naughty Monkey." Dancing followed. Misses Wollmann, Minnie Housell, E. Solomon and Lungwitz as usual danced all the time with the more light-hearted men vigorously and continually till midnight. Other games, including the ever-amusing donkey's tail, also enlivened the proceedings during several intermissions. Mr. Whalen surprised the hearing friends by his clever feats of dancing. The fiddler and the harp player departed for home at twelve o'clock. We were invited to a substantial and bountiful supper with delicious ice-cream expressly made by Mr. McIlwraith, who is already an able candy maker. Mrs. Kirkwood waited on us at the table, kindly assisted by Miss Holstein.

Among others present were Misses Sturmwald, Prins, Helen Housell, Averill, Parker, Mrs. Finkelstein and Messrs. Grois, Godfrey, Reynolds, Laing, Wagele, Loneragan, Maclaren, Miller, Harth, Gilbert, Wollman and Vetterlein, and also about ten hearing friends. We were quite loth to go home, because of the young ladies staying till the wee sma' hours of the last day of the month (March). We all thanked Mr. Ilwraith very greatly for his generosity in entertaining us, and hope he will get up another more glorious evening next year.

THISTLE.

Deaf Smith.

ED. JOURNAL.—A Texas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic*, sends that paper an account of the border fight of Col. Jack Hays, at Laredo in 1841, which account he obtained from an old resident of the Lone Star State who participated in the fight, and who was also with Deaf Smith's company in another fight at the same place, which took place previous to the Hays fight. Deaf Smith, he says, died in 1837, before Hays came to Texas.

There is a county in Texas named after Hays, and, I believe, one named after Smith. No other deaf man that I have heard of has ever been honored in the same way—not even a Frenchman.

As Professor Morse and at least one other eminent scientist have found deaf-mute ladies willing to marry them when asked, other scientific men will probably find the same condition of things to exist, if they push their investigations in that direction as some of them may do. If any luckless deaf-mute should thus find himself unable to hold his own against the scientist, the foreign lord and chamberlain, it ought to be a consoling thought to him, that when he is compelled to hang his harp on a willow tree, he can also set out, like any other brave man, for the wars, with the hope of becoming another Deaf Smith, if not too soon compelled to turn up his toes to the roots of a daisy.

CODRUS.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointment.

April 7—Columbus, O., 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

April 14—St. Louis, 10:30 A.M. Confirmation.

April 14—St. Louis, 3 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

April 19—Cleveland, Good Friday service, 7:30 P.M.

April 21—Cleveland, Easter, 10:30 A.M. The Holy Communion.

April 21—Cleveland, 4 P.M. evening Prayer and Sermon.

Additional appointments may be made between the above dates.

NOTICE.

Service in Newark, N. J., is to be held, Sunday, April 7th, at three in the afternoon in Trinity Church, instead of in the chapel as heretofore. All are invited.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

GALLAUDET STATUE—KENDALL GREEN
—POINTS OF INTEREST.

The brain of Mr. Charles K. W. Strong never conceived a nobler plan, or busied itself about a more praiseworthy object than that of the bronze Statue—an undying monument—to the memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, whose example will be thought of in the hearts of men long, long after the granite columns of the first deaf-mute educational establishment in America have crumbled to dust, and whose name the recording angel will chisel on the pillar of the greatest human benefactors that will last through the ages of eternity.

THE TIME OF THE CONVENTION.

It was a happy thought on the part of the projectors of the National Deaf-Mute Convention, to fix upon the particular season they have wanted, June twenty-sixth to twenty-ninth inclusive. May, June and October, are Washington's most glorious months. May and June are simply perfect. The June of Washington is the May of New England. As a rule, it is a perfect spring month there. The sweet rebellion in the sap which summer's voice arouses in vegetation, the blue and stainless skies, the balmy West winds that blow as if they had passed over spice beds and banks of musk roses, the wealth of flowers,—spring and early summer flowers—all make June the ideal season in that latitude for just such occasion as the National Deaf-Mute Convention. It is therefore in June, in that latitude, that the oft-quoted lines of Lowell apply with peculiar force and beauty:

"What is so rare as a day in June!
Then, if ever, come perfect days."

THE BODY OF PARTICIPANTS.

I have seen no list of the companies or bodies of deaf-mutes, who have already announced their intentions of going, hence do not know how many are already down on the list. But it will be safe to say that every section of the country will be represented. The whole affair will be a kind of national soiree for the different sections to get well acquainted with each other. We will consequently have the opportunity of beholding, as in a rapidly moving kaleidoscope, visitors from the semi-tropical prairies of South-western Texas, side by side with the rugged and stalwart lumbermen from the Penobscot and the Madawaska.

KENDALL GREEN.

The Statue is to be inaugurated in Kendall Green, the home of the National Deaf-Mute College, the only college of the kind in existence. Kendall Green is beyond question the loveliest spot in the environs of Washington, as art and treasure have been liberally expended in supplementing and beautifying nature by the addition of features to attract and delight the eye. The spot is in the District of Columbia, which is the only territory, outside of forts, navy-yards and arsenals, where the United States are supreme. Rightly speaking, the District of Columbia is a part of each and every State. It is the one bit of territory in the world where the citizens of all the States can meet on common ground under the supreme and sole jurisdiction of their common Nation.

The National Convention is attracting a great deal of attention and creating a vast amount of enthusiasm all over the country. From present indications and advices the convention will be the grandest affair of its kind that Americans ever participated in, as the managers with whom the undersigned is personally acquainted, are gentlemen of the highest rank in intelligence and ability. For the success thus far accomplished, which is a triumph in itself, too much credit cannot be given to the managing committee. All that remains to be done yet, is to arrange the multifarious details appertaining to such a convention. Every deaf-mute from Maine to California and from Alaska to Florida, who has a spark of public spirit, ought to contribute to the success of the convention. It is safe to predict that Washington has never seen before such an interesting sight as will be witnessed on the day of June 26th, at Kendall Green, when the statue is unveiled.

Washington indeed is a model city of the country. Its women are the most beautiful and agreeable in the land, its men the most honorable, courteous and cultured. It is the home of the scientist and is fast being the domicile of the arts; it is the favorite

resort of the wisest, the richest and the loveliest of all the land. And it is, moreover, as I said in the preceding sentence, the most beautiful city in the country—ay, in the world! Well, one must go there and see it for himself. Suffice it to say, if you want to visit the most interesting city in America, go to Washington. Lest it may be considered that I am too enthusiastic in this matter and over-rate the attractions of beautiful Washington, those who have visited the city will emphatically testify that this is not a bit exaggerated description.

POINTS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST.
Ordinary places of entertainment afford but a temporary enjoyment; the impressions produced in Washington are as instructive as they are absorbing, and, while riveting the attention, convey such permanent lessons to the mind as can not be easily obliterated. There, you will find anywhere, or more correctly everywhere food for study, thought, memory and reflection. Each department is a repository of striking beauties, startling wonders, and bewildering sights. Money and time spent in seeing them is never regretted.

A very large class of the visitors are anxious to visit as much as possible of the beautiful city in the least possible time. To such, as well as to those who, having an abundance of time at their disposal, desire to be systematic in their sight-seeing, the following guide will be found indispensable.

1. The Washington Monument, the loftiest structure erected by man, and the most imposing obelisk ever constructed, is 555 feet above its base, the total cost of which will be over \$1,350,000. It is the beyond the power of the pencil, brush and camera, to represent it here. You will be conveyed in the elevators to the top free of charge, and you will have a most interesting view beyond imagination.

2. The Capitol is the largest edifice in America and cost the country over \$17,000,000, but upon which we find them still at work. The buildings and grounds which surround it are as handsome and lovely as money, taste, and architectural skill can make them, and no pen picture could convey any idea of their attractiveness.

3. The Treasury Department, 582 feet long and 300 feet wide, is built of granite stone. \$850,000,000 in gold and silver is treasured in the vaults which can be seen on a written permit given by the Treasurer of the United States. This permit must be shown the cashier, who will detail guides to take the visitor into the great brilliant chests of the country. As this writer was formerly employed in the Cash Room, the guides know how to entertain the deaf visitors intelligently.

4. The Post Office Department consists of several different bureaus, full of great interest to the visitor, but the Dead Letter Office is particularly the one to be observed. The collection of curiosities taken from the mails in transit, as specimens of the uses to which the Nation's postal conveniences are put, is both varied and unique. Everything unmailable, from an Indian tomahawk to a stuffed Kangaroo is to be seen in this collection, and it is still growing.

5. The National Museum contains thousands of the most interesting curiosities, samples of the life, customs and history of all nations, which offer the visitor attractions such as he never dreamt of. Altogether it is a certain that no visitor will ever regret paying a visit to this place.

6. The Medical Museum affords never-ending objects of interest. It was formerly Ford's Theatre, where John Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. The latter was carried to a house justopposite, where he died. A marble tablet is in front of the house, No. 516 Tenth Street. The museum is full of interesting surgical relics of the war, and has the largest medical library in the world. Among the curiosities within its walls is the articulated skeleton of Giteau, the assassin of President Garfield.

7. The White House, the President's home, is one of the most attractive places in Washington. It contains, on the first floor, the famous Green, Red, Blue and East rooms, the State Dining Room and the great conservatories. The Blue room is the President's official reception room and the drawing room of the ladies of his family. Up stairs are the Cabinet room, the private offices, the President's office, the library and the family apartments. All these rooms except the latter are open to visitors, by

special permission, at suitable hours.

8. The Government Printing office employs over 2000 people. It is by far the largest printing establishment in the world, and full of interest to visitors.

Here I have mentioned but a very few of the many points of interest, which it was intended in this communication to only briefly describe. If you are still unconvinced, all we could say would do nothing, and we can only request you to go and see, knowing that your only regret will be that you had never before visited Washington.

As the International Deaf-Mute Convention at Paris is to be represented by several delegates from the United States, would it be proper for our Executive Committee to urge France by all means to send their representatives to America to witness the unveiling of the statue to the memory of De l'Épée's great friend—Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, as they could return home in due time to witness their world's deaf-mute convention?

As to the laudable suggestion to have the Alumni's banquet to be inaugurated at Washington, while the convention is in progress, I heartily agree with Prof. Draper that we ought to put aside the matter until after the convention, as we ought to make the latter a perfect success in every sense of the word.

CHARLES KERNEY

EVANSVILLE, IND.

HARTFORD, CT., March 21, 1889.

MR. HODGSON:—I have received the following subscription money for the Gallaudet Memorial Fund.

Miss Sarah E. Tallman,	\$2 00
W. E. Martin,	3 00
Clefos Pao,	1 00
Collected per brick plan by Oliver Bastin,	6 00
Collected per brick plan by Geo. W. Lamb,	10 80
	\$22 80

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer.
N. E. G. C. M. Fund.

I find that Geo. Eddy, of New Britain, Ct., has alone contributed to the Gallaudet Centennial Memorial Fund ten dollars, but his name has been in the dark for some time.

STATEMENT.

Maine has contributed since the change in Treasurer,	\$72 10
New Hampshire,	16 72
Vermont,	56 00
Massachusetts,	192 40
Rhode Island,	70 50
Connecticut,	155 09
	562 81

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer.
N. E. G. C. M. Fund.

Getting out of himself.

First of all, let me tell you why men, as a rule, go upon drunks at all. I don't think you ever stopped to consider it.

It isn't because the taste of liquor is so overpowering. It isn't because they can't help it. I'm not talking about "bums" and inebriates, who are the slaves of an appetite. I'm talking about the ordinary, fairly intelligent, slightly overworked fellow who, at the end of six weeks, goes off, has a toot and gets full of wine or whiskey and has a debauch either mild or wild as the case may be, and then gets over it and goes back to his routine again and doesn't taste a drop till his turn comes round once more.

The simple truth is he is trying to get away from himself.

He gets so tired of his own personality that he wants to take off his ego as he takes off his dress coat, and sit in semi-unconsciousness for a while, making faces at fate.

Liquor has the mysterious power of putting to sleep those three dreadful ghosts that keep step with us and look over our shoulders all the time—will, responsibility, conscience.

You've no idea how they haunt and oppress some people who haven't got backbone enough to carry the three incubi. The moment a man gets exhilaratingly full a glad irresponsibility takes possession of him. The power to be illogical and even incoherent seizes him. He can cry or fight or fall down a coal hole with equal spontaneity and not get hurt. Something has struck off all the shackles of conduct. That's why he sings and cries and moans. He is an angel in his sensibilities and a brute in his desires. But his dread monitors have disappeared, and he is so light hearted he will offer to fight a giant or beat his wife or walk on the coping of a ten story house.

Liquor furnishes the weak fellow with a pass key out of himself.—*Nym Crinkle in Dramatic Mirror.*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 1023 Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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THE time for the National Convention is rapidly approaching, and it behooves those who intend to be present to make proper preparations for the meeting. It is expected that many States will be represented, not by single individuals, but by a number of their intelligent deaf citizens. There will be plenty to do, aside from the interest and ceremonial of the Gallaudet Statue unveiling. It should be borne in mind that the unveiling of the statue will simply be an important incident, but that the work of those who attend the convention does not begin and end with the unveiling. Each State should submit points for discussion and decisive action, that will have an effect upon the well-being of the deaf of such State. Statistics concerning the adult deaf, their occupations, etc., would be very useful, and, if it is feasible, all information that may have a tendency to throw light upon the intermarriage theory which Prof. Bell has raised. We trust that their will be few who attend for the purpose of having what is called "a good time." The Convention should be profitable to the deaf themselves, and at the same time should have features in it that will commend it to the thoughtful and observant public.

THE following excellent stanzas, recently published in the *Youth's Companion*, were written by a deaf young lady, who had in the mind the deaf, as a class, when she wrote them. We commend them for persual and reflection to those who are engaged in influencing public opinion against deaf-mutes, and making their lot harder than it already is, by publishing absurd theories and making deductions therefrom that are not warranted by the facts.

"THE VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED.
"Granted the odds are against us; granted
When Fate has fought and conquered,
Broken our sword and shield,
What then? Shall we ask for quarter,
Or say that our work is done?
Say, rather, a greater glory is ours if the
field be won!

"This war with the wrong of years,—with
prejudice, pride and hate;
Against the world's decree, and the frown
of an evil fate.
But even if hope should fail us, still we may
do and dare!
At least there is left the courage born of the
soul's despair.

"A crown to the one who wins! and the
west is only a grave,
And somewhere—somewhere still, a reward
awaits the brave.
And a broken shield without, but a hero's
heart within.
And held with a hand of steel, the broken
sword may win!"

A CORRESPONDENT at Washington, D. C., suggests that Prof. A. G. Bell be invited to make an address before the National Convention, in which he can clearly define his position in reference to his deaf-mute intermarriage theory. We have no doubt many would be glad to have Prof. Bell do so, and if he should be present during any of the sessions, it is more likely that an invitation to make any remarks that the opportunity and occasion suggests will be extended to him.

THE number of delegates to the International Congress of Deaf-Mutes at Paris, which opens its sessions on July 10th, of this year, are increasing. Up to date, we know of seven who will represent different sections of the country, and the indications are that it will be the most important convention of deaf-mutes ever held, as it will, in fact, be the first of its kind in the history of the world.

ADDITIONAL details concerning John M. Stout's death are given by our Illinois correspondent, and a tribute to his worth and character published in the *Advance* will be found reprinted on the first page.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent; *The Itemizer*.

Henry L. Juhling has removed to Brooklyn.

Frank M. Senior is suffering with his old enemy, the gout.

W. F. Durlan and wife are living in a cottage at Newmarket, N. J.

Isaac R. Carney, of Woodstown, N. J., will not work in the *Monitor* office this summer.

Dundon, the famous mute pitcher will play in the Evansville, Ind., club this summer.—*St. Louis Sporting News*.

Joseph A. Turner, of Camden, N. J., spent last Sunday in Salem, visiting Mr. and Mrs. David D. Fogg. Isaac R. Carney accompanied him.

Miss Mary McGowan and her pupils, who were burned out not long since, are now pleasantly located on Wabash avenue, Englewood, Ill.

Louisa Schnakenberg mother of Henry A. Schnakenberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died on Sunday, March 24th. The funeral occurred on Wednesday following.

All Souls' Working People's Club, of Philadelphia, is the largest organization of its kind in the United States. It is said to have eighty active members.

George A. Simpson, the deaf-mute pre-digitation of Hartford, Ct., is a happy man. He thinks more of his three-month-old baby girl than of parlor magic at present.

Miss Katie Eaton, of Ilon, N. Y., has been visiting some of her deaf-mute friends in Troy, N. Y. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Burt and enjoyed herself very much.

Mr. C. A. Millard, the well known photographer at 224 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., has taken a most excellent cabinet photograph of the Rev. A. W. Mann. Deaf-Mutes desiring copies can write Mr. Millard.

There will be a social entertainment at Knickerbocker Hall, Clymer Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, April 24th, the profits from which will be given to the Gallaudet Home, Mrs. Henriques has tickets, which can be had for 25 cents by addressing her at 65 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Those who wish can pay at the door on the evening of the social.

Instruction of the Deaf in China.

From the Hongkong (China) Daily Press.

What are the prospects for the instruction of the deaf in China? Very hopeful, I think. The matters relating to it at Shanghai at present date are, in a few of its features, as follows:—A gentleman at his home in Greenock, Scotland, nineteen years ago, became interested in the deaf of that city and determined that if he could teach them nothing, they could at least be his teacher of their sign language. It was not long before he was able to converse with the deaf in the sign and manual systems, and engaged what leisure he could get in doing evangelistic work among them.

After coming to China he lost those opportunities for intercourse with the deaf, but through a strange providence, he has not been allowed to forget this helpless class. During a riot in the French Concession in Shanghai many years ago, while defending the house of a missionary lady, he was knocked senseless on the street, and when rescued, found that the drum of one of his ears had been ruptured. This apparent misfortune has kept him alive to the interests of those alike afflicted as nothing else would have done. As he does not speak Chinese, he has secured a native teacher or an evangelist for him, while he attends to his profession, also using his mother English in meeting the foreign sailors. He has from the man employed by him, learned of deaf children in the region about Hongkew, a part of his duties as an evangelist being to visit the families of the deaf. The subject is being canvassed by letter and personal interviews with other friends of the deaf, and now it is expected that a native house will be rented and pupils gathered in for instruction.

Will those who have information to impart which would bear upon subjects suggested by the helpless condition of the deaf boys of China please sit down, while the subject is in mind, and write it out for the benefit of the cause of Chinese deaf. An educated deaf gentleman estimated that this Empire must have at least 200,000 deaf-mutes to be taught.

The information wanted covers such questions as a method for "spelling" Chinese characters with the hands, what apparatus to be used in school and where obtained, the same about instruments to aid those too hard of hearing to have learned to talk, and every fact about cures, methods of teaching the science in books, and the trades to support life which may have come to your knowledge.

These things if sent to Mr. D. Cranston, in care of Farnham & Co., Broadway, Shanghai, China, will be of very great service to the cause. If those able to translate such information into Chinese would do so, the publication would be a great benefit.

The writer's address (always without title, please) is J. Crosssett, care U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, China. February 12, 1889.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

Examinations.

THE RESULTS.

Notes.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

During the past week, the entire college has been occupied with examinations, and every one has been too busy to do any thing, which would furnish material for an item in this veracious chronicle. We will therefore devote ourselves principally to examinations and their results.

Examinations at the college have been so often the subject of high flown descriptions by correspondents that any description of the method of conducting them would be not only wearisome, but unnecessary. They occupied all of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and at the chapel service on Saturday morning, the results were formally announced by the vice-president, Dr. Fay. The results were very satisfactory, especially when compared with the holocaust of last December. All of the seniors passed, excepting one, who was prevented from taking the examination by sickness; one junior select failed to pass; two sophomore regulars and one select failed to attain a satisfactory standard; four freshmen failed, two of them being young ladies, and also three ducks, all of them young ladies. As will be seen, the number failing to pass was very small, and most of them will doubtless remove the conditions imposed at the re-examination, which occurs on Saturday, April 13th. We hope that the young ladies, especially, will do all that is possible to regain their standing, as, unless we are much mistaken, the admission of young ladies to the college is still only an experiment, the continuance of which depends upon the performance of the young ladies connected with the college during this and the preceding year.

With the approach of Spring, base ball becomes a favorite topic of conversation, but fortunately it is not carried to such an extreme as was formerly the case. Baseball is a fine game, but to see its devotees sit hour after hour with chairs tilted back discussing how "Chicago has bought Smith for \$100,000," how delightfully "Bifkins slides twenty feet for his base," and "what a dear little fellow Hodge of the Wampsville nine is," does not give one the impression that it is a game which fosters a vigorous intellectual development. Remarks like the above formed the greater portion of conversation in certain circles last year, and perhaps they have contributed more to the prejudice felt against baseball than any other single cause, though it is said to the credit of our regular players that they talk far less in this strain than certain others who never handled a bat in their lives. The Kendalls are getting ready for playing season, and just now are devoting their energies to the task of securing sufficient money to pay for new uniforms. Numerous contributions have been received from ex-students, and nearly enough money for the purpose has been secured. It has not often happened that there has been sufficient baseball material in our college to justify the formation of two nines, but last Friday a second nine was organized with Long, '89, as captain, and it will play a practice game with a city club next Wednesday. The Kendalls have received a communication from the manager of the Silentias of the New York Institution, inquiring if a game could be arranged with the Kendalls to occur during the meeting of the National Convention in the city. We are not informed as to the answer returned by the Athletic Association, but we think that the game could easily be arranged, and that it would probably be the most interesting of any game that could be arranged for that time. Certainly, if the Kendalls play at all, it will be well to play with some regular club like the Silentias.

The students are beginning to make active preparations for camping out at Great Falls, during the Easter recess. Over twenty-five students will go up to the camp, during the five days' vacation, and there, throwing aside all the trammels of civilization, will subsist on fresh fish, pancakes and ozone. A good many of those who are unable or unwilling to spend the entire recess, then will probably tramp up to the place, so this year nearly every student will have visited "Camp Gallaudet." That picturesque spot becomes more endeared to the hearts of the students every year, and a proposal recently made to change the camping place was rejected with disdain. Nearly every graduate of the college for the past ten years has pleasant memories of the days spent at the Falls. Last Saturday afternoon a party consisting of Washburn, '90, Himrod, '91, and Sanders, '92, went out to the camp on bicycles, in order to ascertain whether the spot was still suited for the purpose of camping. They reported everything intact, and the students therefore are looking forward eagerly to the recess, which begins on April 19th.

Last Friday night, a fire occurred at Brooks Station, five miles north of the college, and lit up the whole

northern sky with a lurid glare. Many of the students supposed the conflagration to be at the engine house of the electric railway at Echington, and accordingly started across the Brentwood fields and thickets in order to get a good view. The night was pitch dark, and the thickets were nearly impenetrable on account of thorny bushes, but nevertheless the point where the Brentwood road crosses the ridges of the hill in the rear of the college, was gained in a few minutes. From this elevated position the students were able to see that the fire was fully five miles away, and they, therefore, returned to the college. Next day they learned that the blaze originated in some rickety sheds in a brick yard, which no attempt was made to save. Another fire occurred on Sunday, near the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in South-east Washington. An oil warehouse took fire, and the whole city was covered with a cloud of dense smoke. In fact, there has been an unusual number of fires in the city of late, and as the fire-alarm system is arranged at present, no matter when the fire is, box No. 64—the institution box—is always sounded, and some portion of the fire department comes madly up to the green in search of the fire.

Letters from Seaton, '93, who was called home a few days ago, announce the death of his mother four hours after his arrival. He has the sympathy of his friends here.

Bush, formerly of the class of '90, writes to several of his friends here to inform them of the death of his father, which occurred a few days ago. Mr. Bush is thinking of returning to college next year.

Dr. Gallaudet left for Hartford last Thursday. He will return in the latter part of April.

As rats have become quite numerous in the Institution of late, Mr. Wight has purchased a number of ferrets to rid the place of the rodents. They are fine animals and look rather formidable.

Prof. Draper delivered the sermon last Sunday. His text was, "Every man shall give an account of himself to God."

Among the visitors to the college last week, were Miss Barton, Principal of the Portland, Me., Oral School, and Mrs. and Miss Rider, wife and daughter of Principal Rider, of the Malone, N. Y., School.

Lawn tennis playing will be begun this week. Courts are already marked out, and the lovers of the gentle sport are in high expectation.

The coy arbutus is quite abundant in the woods in the rear of the Green.

April 1, '89.

THE DEAF-MUTE PROBLEM.

UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS IS DEAFNESS TRANSMITTED?

(From the Washington Star, Mar. 20.)

Under the alarming caption "Some awful time ahead—Will our descendants be deaf, dumb, blind, bald and toothless?" "Rene Bache," in the *Evening Star* of Saturday last, makes some statements concerning "the deaf-mute problem giving considerable agitation just at present to the scientific mind in New England," which would be startling if they were true, but they are not true.

Without attempting to controvert the absurd conclusion of the writer that "the civilized person who has the ill-luck to live 2,000 years hence is likely to be deaf and dumb," a conclusion which does not follow even from his false premises and which was probably not intended to be taken in earnest, since (to quote his own words) he "came off the scientific perch" to make it, I beg leave to point out some of the errors which are recorded as sober facts.

He says: "It has been recently shown that during the last thirty years, while the population of the United States has simply doubled, the number of deaf and dumb people in this country has been multiplied by five."

There are no statistics of the population of the country nor of the number of the deaf since the census of 1880. According to that census the total population of the country was 50,155,785, and the number of deaf-mutes 33,878. According to the census of 1850 the total population was 23,191,876 and the number of deaf-mutes 9,794. It will be seen from these figures that during the thirty years the population of the United States more than doubled and that the number of deaf and dumb people was not multiplied by five. The following table shows the relative figures at each census since 1850:

Years.	Total population of the United States.	Number of the deaf.	Proportion of deaf, one in—
1850	23,191,876	9,803	2,366 inhabitants.
1860	31,443,321	12,821	2,452 "
1870	38,558,371	16,305	2,379 "
1880	50,155,785	33,878	1,485 "

THE INCREASE IN THE PROPORTION OF THE DEAF.

As shown by the above table, was all gained within the last of the three decades, 1870-1880. It may have been due in some degree to the marriage of the deaf with the deaf, but it may also be explained (1) by a great epidemic of cerebro-spinal-meningitis, which prevailed in that and the preceding decade, producing numerous cases of deafness, and (2) by the greater pains taken to secure accuracy in the census of 1880 as compared with all previous censuses.

"Rene Bache" continues: "This really appalling increase has no other cause than the intermarriage of persons born thus defective, the offspring of such unions being almost invariably similarly afflicted. * * * If, on the other hand, they take partners who are normally equipped as regards the primary senses, the resulting offspring are more than apt to be born deaf and dumb."

OFFSPRING OF DEAF PARENTS.

The increase, as has been shown above, is much less "appalling" than "Rene Bache" asserts, and, such as it is, has other causes than the one he assigns. As to the statements that "the offspring of such unions are almost invariably similarly afflicted" and that, when the deaf marry hearing persons, "the resulting offspring are more than apt to be born deaf and dumb," the fact is that deaf parents rarely have deaf children. Of the 1,886 deaf persons educated at the Illinois institution, the largest school for the deaf in the world, 272 have married deaf persons after leaving school and 21 have married hearing persons. I do not know the total number of children these marriages have produced, but Dr. P. G. Gillett, the superintendent of the institution, says they have been as fruitful of offspring as the average of marriages in society at large, some of them resulting in large families of children. Only 16 of them have deaf children. Of the 500 pupils of

THE MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF over thirty have married and have children, but none of these are deaf. I am personally acquainted with at least twenty-eight married deaf persons now residing in the city of Washington, of whom twenty-two are married to deaf and six to hearing persons (seventeen couples in all) and not one of them has a deaf child. So far as I am aware there are no deaf parents of deaf children in the city. Similar statistics might be cited from many sources. On the other hand deaf parents sometimes have several deaf children, and when a large number of marriages of the deaf are collated, as those of the former pupils of the Illinois Institution above mentioned, they show a far greater proportion of deaf offspring than is to be found in the community at large.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who is investigating this subject with energy and ability, has a list of 528 deaf children born in this country previous to 1880, of whom one or both parents were deaf. He regards the marriages of the deaf with anxiety, believing that, if continued under certain conditions from generation to generation, they may ultimately result in "the formation of a deaf variety of the human race;" but he is ready to admit that thus far in the history of the world the deaf children of deaf parents have been far less numerous than their hearing children.

THE DEAF-MUTE PROBLEM is not yet solved, but it is receiving earnest attention from thoughtful men, and we may hope its solution is not impossible. It seems to be unquestionable that in some families there exists an hereditary tendency to deafness. When members of a family in which this tendency exists (whether they themselves are deaf or not) marry other members of the same family, or when members of two different families in which the tendency exists (whether themselves deaf or not) marry one another, the tendency is doubtless transmitted to their offspring with increased intensity. Hence, probably, on the one hand, the numerous cases of deaf children of related hearing parents collected by the heads of our schools for the deaf and attributed to consanguineous marriage; hence, also, on the other hand, the striking cases of deaf children of deaf parents, sometimes running through several successive generations, investigated by Dr. Bell, and suggesting to his ingenious mind the possibility of "the formation of a deaf variety of the human race." Under certain conditions, it is clear, deafness is transmitted; under others it is not; but just what the respective conditions are has not yet been fully determined. It is hoped that the researches Dr. Bell and others are now making, which involve the examination of a far wider range of facts than have yet been obtainable, will greatly increase our knowledge of this important subject, and that as a result the conditions under which deafness is transmitted will be so well understood that in many cases the deaf may be advised to follow the choice of their own hearts in marriage without any fear whatever of evil consequences, while in other cases, where they ought not to marry persons similarly afflicted, or possibly not to marry at all, they may be warned more effectually than hitherto of the danger incurred.

EDWARD ALLEN FAY, NATIONAL DEAF MUTE COLLEGE, KENDALL GREEN.

On account of the measles prevailing among the children of Mr. Jones, occupying No. 15 South Fifteenth Street, Apollo Club will not move there until the children are recovered. They may move there before or on May 1st.

NOTICE.
A general Mass Meeting of the deaf-mutes of the State of New Jersey will take place at the Rector St. Chapel, in Rector Street, near Park Street, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 13th at eight o'clock, p.m., the object being to send a delegate representing New Jersey to the Paris Congress this summer. Every deaf-mute who has any State pride, is earnestly requested to attend, without fail.

ALBERT BALLIN.

NEW YORK.

Still Another Will Go.

FEVER IN SCHOOL.

ENTERTAINMENT CONTINUE TO COME.

Matters of Interests.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Another New York representative attends the International Congress.

This was decided at the meeting of the former pupils and graduates of the Lexington Avenue School last Saturday evening. Mr. Francis W. Nuber called the meeting to order with a few explanatory words of the object.

Mr. E. A. Souweine was elected temporary chairman, while Mr. Adolph Pfeiffer succeeded to the position of clerk. The arguments for and against sending a representative were many, and in some cases pretty strong. The sentiment of the meeting, however, seemed to favor one going, and when Mr. Theo. A. Froehlich named Francis W. Nuber as the candidate, a vote of thirty years against two nays declared him to be their choice. The Misses Alice Hatch, Maggie Jones and Louise Singer were present, and voted in the affirmative with the rest of their former schoolmates. The selection was a surprise to many, as it was expected Mr. Froehlich would be chosen.

The following committee, appointed by Chairman Souweine, Messrs. Chas. Bothner, Adolph Pfeiffer, Sam. Frankenheim, Joseph Yankauer, Anthony Capelli, Solomon Cornelius, Jas. B. Gass, Emanuel Souweine and Simon Hirsch, were approved of to issue subscription blanks, collect subscription, and deliver the proceeds that were to defray the expenses of the delegate.

Editor Davidson, of the Philadelphia *Silent World*, who happened to be in town and at the meeting, was invited to make his presence felt with a few remarks. He did that in a very pleasant manner, recounting his experience on first attending a deaf-mute school. He had expected to meet a company of full grown and manly looking men at the meeting, and was surprised to find they were all so young looking in years. He was pleased to see they conducted their meeting in signs, as he feared had they used their lips to make their opinions known, he would have been sadly in the dark as to the object of the meeting. Concluding with complimentary words on the way the meeting was conducted, he altogether created a very favorable impression. Mr. Davidson's resemblance to the well-known Irish editor, William O'Brien, was the subject of much comment among those in attendance, of whom there were, "Col," Tresch, "Poet" Le Clercq, Fred. W. Meinken, J. Alexander, and with the others named, many of the pupils of the institute.

A movement is on foot, we believe, to have a representative of New Jersey attend the Congress. Considering that New York City has already two, and the Lexington Avenue School have decided on another, everything worth reporting as to our methods of instruction, our industries etc., are pretty well represented in them. The lives and doings of the mute fraternity of New Jersey does not differ from that of New York. It would appear more profitable to all concerned, if the mutes of New Jersey were to convey the sentiments they wished to have expressed at the congress to the two New York representatives, and co-operate in defraying their expenses.

The following is taken from the *Mail and Express* of Monday, April 1.

The residents in the neighborhood of Lexington avenue and Sixty-eight streets are alarmed at the presence of scarlet fever, which has broken out among the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf-Mutes. The school has over two hundred pupils, ranging between the ages of 6 and 14, but as yet only five cases have been reported.

The mere fact that this institution is surrounded by other public buildings makes immediate and emphatic action by the city authorities necessary. Immediately across the street is the Girls' Grammar School No. 76, and opposite in Sixty-eight Street is the Normal College, while the New York Asylum for the Deaf is in the neighborhood.

Dr. Cyrus Edison, chief inspector of contagious diseases, of the Board of Health, was seen to-day by a *Mail and Express* reporter. He said:

The presence of scarlet fever in the Deaf-Mute Institution was regularly reported to me, and knowing the close proximity of the Normal College and other educational institutions, I called and made a personal examination. I made a thorough investigation, and I believe that now that everything possible is being done to insure the safety of the children. There are about two hundred pupils in the Institution, and about one hundred and fifty are daily scholars, who come and go as usual. The bulk of the day scholars are in the best of health, but those of a delicate physique have been requested not to attend. I don't think it necessary to have all the children detained at home, as the fever patients are entirely isolated on the top floor of the building. The place has been thoroughly fumigated and everything has been done in my estimation to arrest the spread of the disease.

"The cases already there, I understand, are all original ones, having broken at the same time. Those now down with the fever are all girls, ranging from fourteen to two years of age. I think they will all pull through except one, who has pneumonia as well as fever."

Last Friday evening, the six or so odd young men interested in the excursion on the iron steamboat "Cygnus," up the Hudson to Osewana Island, in aid of the Gallaudet Home, met in the vestry of St. Ann's Church.

Great talk on everything connected within excursion resulted in Mr. A. Capelli receiving the honor of Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. Samuel Frankenheim that of Secretary, and Mr. C. W. Van Tassel, Chief of the Eschequer. With these are Messrs. Sol. Cornelius, Fred. W. Meinken, A. Eschert, and another gentleman, whose acceptance being awaited will not allow of his name appearing as certain.

And still they come! On the evening of April 23d in Knickerbocker Hall, Brooklyn, the Edenia Social Club give an entertainment in behalf of the Gallaudet Home. The admission price is 25 cents. The entertainment will take of a dramatic and musical nature, and is under the management of a Mrs. Henriques. Dancing follows.

Great preparations are being made to have the St. Joseph's Union "Washington's Inaugural" reception eclipse any event of the season. The inducement of the great parade to take place the day following has brought to "Uncle Jim" O'Neil's daily mail, a large increase from deaf-mutes of from other cities, who say they will be there. If the committee will have some one at the elevated station to direct visitors to the hall, the Poet Memorial Fund will receive a large addition.

On the evening of April 9th, the remains of that one time flourishing literary organization, the Manhattan Association, will meet in the new lecture room of St. Ann's Church, to consider and discuss questions of great importance, the nature of which will not be made known until the meeting shall have adjourned. Only the present members, and they who are notified by postal cards are invited. C. J. LeClerc, as secretary, will attend to this part of the arrangements. New life will doubtless spring up, and the one-time leader will again be on its legs ready for literary battles.

It will not be denied New York is going to be a mighty interesting town this coming summer. Despite the attractions of an International Congress, the fact of a National Convention, there will be any number of picnics and excursions, some of which have already been advertised.

The show bills of the Star Museum, 531 Eighth Avenue, between 38th and 37th Streets, have the following attraction down in heavy three-line letter.

THE ONLY PERFORMING MUTE, EDWARD WHALEN.

Dancer and change Artist. Cannot hear or speak one word, but keeps perfect time with the music. No. 1.—Japanese; 2.—Spanish; 3.—Solilo; 4.—Jockey. His engagement begins, April 1st for one week.

Fred. W. Hewitt, of Philadelphia, will be present at the St. Joseph's Union's Reception, and with a few others from the Quaker City, intends to paint the town red the day following.

The Frank Leslie Publishing Co. are to remove to new quarters far up town by the first of May. They have concluded to dispense with a few of their publications, as also with some of their employees. Good luck has smiled on W. H. Fomire, who does not fall under the ban of the latter, but will continue in the service of the firm.

It is too bad that the dignity of the National College would be hurt, should the Kendalls condescend to accept any of the challenges they have received to play a match game of ball during the sessions of the National convention. If the dignity of the college boys will be hurt thereby, perhaps a nine from Columbus, or some other enterprising town could be formed to try conclusions with the Silentias of New York. Whether the dignity of the majority present at the convention would prevent their witnessing such a contest is a matter of conjecture. We are inclined to believe, however, they will agree with us in saying such dignity is all bosh.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

Church Services for Deaf-Mutes.

Deaf-mutes are cordially invited to services in sign-language as appointed in this list.

Sunday, April 7—10:30 A.M. Trinity Church, Lewiston, Me.

Sunday, April 6—2 P.M. Trinity Church, Lewiston, Me.

Monday, April 8—7:30 P.M. Cathedral, Portland, Me.

Tuesday, April 9—7:30 P.M. Trinity Church, Saco, Me.

Wednesday, April 10—7:30 P.M. Trinity Church, Haverhill, Mass.

Thursday, April 11—7:30 P.M. St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass.

Friday, April 12—7:30 P.M. St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass.

Sunday, April 14—10:45 A.M. Church of the Good Shepherd, Boston, Mass.

A Lecture.

Prof. W. G. Jones will deliver a very interesting lecture in the Guild Rooms on Tuesday evening, April 9th, in aid of the Gallaudet Home. It is needless to say he is immensely popular among the deaf-mutes. It is expected that he will draw a full house, and everybody will enjoy the treat hugely. Admission is twenty-five cents, and anybody will gladly drop a quarter for the sake of charity.

Respectfully yours,

A. A. BARNES, Sec. and Treas.

The picnic of the Fanwood Social Club will occur on June 22d, at the Empire City Coliseum. Particulars will be advertised in next issue.

COLUMBUS.

Outrageous Conclusions.

A STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENT.

The Fay Society.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

It is enough to exasperate a saint to see the way, in which Dr. Bell's figures are manipulated to the disadvantage of the deaf. A little knowledge is said to be a dangerous thing, and it is verified in this case. The average editor knows very little about the deaf, probably has never met a deaf person in his life, so when he sees an array of figures said to concern them, no matter by whom they may have been promulgated, he at once jumps to conclusions that are unwarranted and outrageous. Figures are said to never lie, but if the reports in the newspapers in regard to Dr. Bell's figures are true, they certainly lie. I long ago came to the conclusion that Dr. Bell does not care a snap for the deaf of this generation. That is too small a concern for him. His great mind and expansive heart embraces the countless millions yet unborn, and he would crush the present generation under the iron heel of prejudice and proscription for a fancied benefit to these unborn millions. Go on, Doctor, go on, and may all who escape being born deaf by your generous efforts in their behalf be grateful enough to raise a monument to you, that shall overtop the Washington Monument by five hundred feet.

Dr. Bell seems to be like a balky horse, he has only one idea in his head at present. To start a balky horse, you have to displace his one idea with another. To start Dr. Bell, I wish to present him with another idea and start him off on another tack. Here it is.

Eminent dentists tell us that we are in danger of becoming a toothless race. Here is a fertile field for the exercise of Dr. Bell's well-known philanthropy, if he must exercise it. Let him write a letter to committee on Census, requesting it to see that statistics on that point be gathered at the next census. This is a far greater threatening danger than a "deaf variety of the human race," and not so remote. For the deaf, as a rule, are healthy and long-lived, as witness the many patriarchs among us at our reunions and conventions (excuse the mention of a thing which he disproves of), whereas, defective teeth, and no teeth at all, impairs digestion, and impaired digestion causes stunted intellectual and physical development and short life, and that means a great deal. For instance, life being shortened, men will not live long enough to rear their children, consequently their children will become orphans and a public charge. These in turn will live just long enough to bring children into the world and then die, and so it will go on till we become a nation of orphans, and these orphans will be rascals, for want of paternal care, hence we will be a nation of thieves and murderers, which is far worse than being deaf and virtuous.

Last night, the chapel at the Institution was completely filled by those who came to attend the stereopticon entertainment given by the Chionian Society. Fifteen cents was charged for admission, and as there were between four and five hundred present, the members felt like congratulating themselves. The first part consisted of forty views of the late centennial here, the parades of the grand army and the national guard and various civic bodies. Part second included twenty-two views of the Institution, its surroundings, some of the classes and several persons connected with the Institution. Part third was a miscellaneous assortment of comic views and views of places and things of interest in and about the city. Parts first and second were made by myself from photographs taken on the spot, most of which were instantaneous and consequently not always very good. When, thrown on the screen, they were like the little girl, "when good they were very good, and when bad they were horrid," but on the whole the number of good ones outnumbered the "horrid," and the audience went away satisfied that it had got its money's worth. Mr. A. H. Schory manipulated the lantern skillfully, and Mr. Lewis Pratt spoke for the hearing part of the audience, while I exercised a sort of general supervision and saw that the gas bags did not burst under the pressure.

The Fay Society held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening. The question debated was, "Should foreign immigration to the United States be prohibited?" with Messrs. Edward J. Scott and W. T. Rose on the affirmative, and Messrs. Thomas McGuinness and George Marion on the negative. The judges decided that the affirmative side had presented the most points. Miss Alice Prouty delivered a recitation, and Mr. Joe Leib read an essay. The Society appropriated \$5 out of the treasury, to aid in getting a communion set for Rev. A. W. Mann, and the members, by individual subscriptions, raised the amount to \$11.40. This amount will be increased by other mutes in the city, and be forwarded to Cleveland.

A picked nine of the Institution boys played a game of baseball with the High Class boys on the Institu-

tion grounds yesterday afternoon. The High Class nine objected to some of our heavy hitters, and the weaker players were substituted, but still our boys came off victorious, the score standing 15 to 7 in their favor. Perhaps this will encourage the Independents to re-organize at an early date.

Miss Ek has returned from his visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hines at Jeffersonville.

Mrs. J. C. Pier went to Alexandria on Wednesday, to see Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. She returned on Saturday, after a pleasant visit.

The *Chronicle* has a baby. It has been christened "Once a While," and is intended for the younger pupils.

M. COLUMBUS, O., March 30, 1889.

KANSAS AND THE WEST.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM KANSAS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

Henry Sichel struck a gold mine, or rather a coal mine, a few weeks ago. When coal was struck in the Home mine, his father presented him with a \$50 share of stock.

Edward Ringle has been laid up for a few weeks with that very undignified disease—the mumps. He had some intention of going to Kansas City, last winter to work at cabinet making, but decided to stick to the farm.

Isaac Jones, "Change Again" Isaac, has gone to mopping. He has sent for a sample of an adjustable, take-it-easy mop, and is taking orders on it. He says he will have the whole town mopped up before the first shower that comes in the spring.

E. Candry took a business trip to Kansas City, remaining several days, some time ago.

Where is "Southern Boy" and his interesting letters? We would like very much to hear from him.

We agree with "M," the Ohio correspondent, in what he says about the trials of a correspondent,—when he writes facts and the parties interested want him to whitewash it with a lie.

To the Fort Wayne correspondent:—Several Hoosiers from Indiana have come bounding into Kansas with a whoop and the laudable ambition to become king of the cowboys, and have subsisted on hucks on their weary homeward way.

Miss Nina Hatcher contemplates paying a visit to Kansas City this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis live on a nice farm near Lawrence, Kansas. They often go to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilliland, about seven miles north.

The Cleveland correspondent is mistaken in the statement that Fraternity printers are to fill the places of Union printers in the government printing office at Washington, by reason of the new administration. Union printers are a permanent fixture there. Politics do not come into consideration; it is a question of skill and character.

The Kansas Faculty at the Institution has issued the proceedings of the Teachers' Second Convention, held last summer. Each institution has sent one copy. Teachers and others interested will be sent the pamphlet upon receipt of postage for same. The typographical and press work is to the credit of the boys in the printing office.

The *Star* last month contained a column and a half on "Egyptian Mummies and their Preservation." What the intelligent mutes want is something live and real of the nineteenth century and not of cadavers of 2,000 years ago.

The Colorado Institution at Colorado Springs has received an appropriation of \$80,000 for new buildings. This is a good move, as it has long been needed there.

Superintendent Ray and several of the pupils of the Colorado Institution gave an entertainment at Denver last week, in honor of the Legislature. The programme, which was very interesting, consisted of music (by the blind pupils) recitations, pantomimes and dialogues by the deaf pupils.

Paul Hubbard is attending school at Colorado Springs, and will graduate in June. He is an old Kansas boy, having attended school at Olathe, prior to his removal to Colorado.

The boys at the Institution at Olathe have organized two opposing baseball nines, the Clippers and Crescents. Monroe Ingram is captain of the former, and Norman Hunt of the latter.

Prof. Thompson, one of the teachers at Olathe, was on the sick list last week.

Rev. Salem Hedges was a visitor at the Institution last week, to see his son Paul, a pupil there.

Prof. E. C. Franklin, of the State University at Lawrence, went over to visit Miss Franklin at Olathe last week, a week ago.

A surprise party was given to Mrs. Phillips at Olathe last week. She expects to leave for her old Wisconsin home soon. Her son Frank will accompany her. We shall be sorry to lose her, and shall miss her very much indeed. Whenever we went to Olathe, we never failed to call and pass a pleasant hour at her cozy home. Prof. Phillips is teaching school at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Miss Ida Shimer is now living in Indiana. She has nearly recovered her former health. She graduated last year.

It will surprise the friends of Miss Canzada Hart to learn that she was married over a year ago to a hearing gentleman named Jeffries, a brother of her sister's mute husband. Both the young couples are now living in

Arkansas. Their former home was in Chautauqua County, Kansas. Both are graduates of the Kansas Institution, as also is Mr. Jeffries (the mute).

Some of the teachers and pupils of the Missouri Institution will give an exhibition to the legislators of that state at Jefferson City, the capital, in the near future. The appropriations asked for ought to be given as they are badly needed.

Mr. Alvis Hart is now living at Greeley, Col. He attended school at Olathe until last year, when he was compelled to leave on account of poor health.

Chas. Foosechee now lives at Oxford, Summer County, Kan., where his father is engaged in running a hotel. He traded his farm for it two years ago, is doing well, and is satisfied he made a good bargain.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Bryan are now the only mutes in Chautauqua County. They live on a farm near Sedan, Kan. Superintendent W. D. Kerr celebrated his eighty-first birthday, a week ago Monday.

The *JOURNAL* will receive a very large increase of subscribers from Kansas next fall.

The mutes of Kansas can trace their genealogy back to the Great Ursa. They are coming out from their winter's hibernation.

Chox Tozz.

LOWELL, MASS.

John P. McCarthy's resignation as Secretary and Janitor of the Lowell Silent Society was accepted by the Society. Joseph W. Soper was chosen by the board to fill the vacancy till the next annual meeting. James V. Nelson acts as janitor.

The Lowell Silent Society will hold its Box Party in its rooms No. 28 and 30 Barristers Hall, April 24th. All are cordially welcome.

Mrs. Larabee and Miss Hopkins, of Maine, were guests of the Mayberry family for a week, some time ago.

It is about time the members of the Silent Society should show more energy for the welfare of their Society, and not to let other Societies get a head of us in the matter of entertainments. While the Society is in a fair way to financial success, we must have more cordial help from these tardy ones. Don't be clams. Go to work with a will and help one another in all kindness and success assured. Nothing succeeds like success.

Mr. G. D. Abbot desires us to express his appreciation of the generous reception he received from the Boston mutes on March 13th, at their Hall.

"Socrates" was in error in saying Mr. Abbot lectured on "Macbeth." "The Merchant of Venice" was the subject.

We are delighted to learn the mutes of New York showed their good judgment in selecting Mr. E. A. Hodgson to represent us at the Congress of deaf-mutes at Paris in July—no better selection could have been made. We congratulate Mr. Hodgson.

James V. Nelson now boards at Joseph W. Soper's, No. 22 School St.

THE DEAF MUTE'S WOOING.

She was dainty, she was charming, And as happy as a bird, It was funny, but alarming, For of love she never heard.

She was pensive, softly blushing— Love's own influence, you were But no love words fondly gushing Brought the flush of joy to her.

She was wooed and she was married, Strange, you say, that this could be; But they cooed and "lovey-dovey" On their fingers, don't you see?

—New York Evening Sun.

Mrs. Bryant, sister of H. H. Mayberry, is the happy mother of a bouncing boy baby. It was born three weeks ago.

HOPEDALE.

Lowell, Mass., April 1, '89.

Kansas Institution.

Mrs. Hiram Phillips has at last moved back to her old home in Wisconsin. Previous to her departure, some of the teachers and several of the mute residents of Olathe gave her a surprise party. The time was passed delightfully, notwithstanding the assertions of Mrs. Phillips that the party had knocked her "silly." Mrs. Phillips carries with her our best wishes.

The pantomime of Humpty Dumpty was given in the opera about three weeks ago. The manager sent complimentary tickets to the deaf-mute teachers, and, expect two, they were all used.

The results of examinations of last January were announced last week. The examinations were conducted entirely in writing, and the herculean task of examining the papers and marking the answers was done by Mr. Walker almost without assistance. Several circumstances happened to prevent him from finishing it earlier. The grand average is entirely satisfactory as compared with that of last year.

Miss Nellie Franklin, one of our teachers, was compelled to resign her place on account of her eyes. We are sorry to lose her, as she is a polished lady.

The lawn in front of the Institution is now an oasis in this yellow winter landscape. By the stimulation of fertilizer, it is covered with a beautiful growth of blue grass.

The Amazon Athletic Club is making a fine progress in calisthenics and drill under the training of Miss Kate Seallon. The other day, the club drilled in the east yard, and executed some evolutions which would have done credit to regular soldiers.

The Boys' Literary Society has invited the girls to attend its debate to-morrow evening. The latter will extend the former a similar courtesy when their next debate comes.

D. S. R. OLATHE, KANSAS, March 29, '89.

ILLINOIS.

1833--1889.

REGULATION UNIFORM.

(From our Illinois Correspondent.)

The fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Gillett's birthday (last Sunday) was celebrated by the pupils, with a pleasant social gathering in the dining hall. An occasion of important notice there was the presentation of a parchment bearing an expression of best wishes to Dr. Gillett, signed by seven Illinois students at Washington, and the members of our "M. I. S." and "Y. A." societies. It is to be one of the rarest treasures that he will value always. The following expression was engrossed thereupon:

"March 24, 1889.
"PHILIP G. GILLETT, A. M., LL.D., *Superintendent of the Illinois Institution of the Deaf, Jacksonville, Illinois.*
"REVERED AND DEAR FRIEND:—It is with great pleasure and with no slight feeling of natural pride that we, the undersigned, the students from Illinois at the National Deaf-Mute College, and others, members of the Mutual Improvement and Young America Societies at the Illinois Institution for the Deaf, congratulate you on this, your fiftieth birthday anniversary. That you have our heartiest wishes for the continuance of your happiness you already know; but we feel a natural happiness in again giving them expression. Deeply sensible of the constancy of your regard for us, and of the devotion which you have shown to the promotion of our welfare, both in and out of school, and of your indefatigable efforts in the cause of the deaf, which have set you in the foremost rank of the profession, we pray that your life of usefulness may be continued, and your path strewn with the flowers of kindness and affection."

Further information of circumstances attending upon the death of Mr. Stout, has since been obtained from Mr. Rogers, who was at Ripley from Saturday to Tuesday last, to help arranging the deceased's affairs. The afternoon of his death, Mr. Stout left home at half past three for Mount Sterling on some business, intending to return at six. He stopped at the farm-house of Mr. Means, about two miles from Mount Sterling, for a drink of water. He was perspiring freely then, and he drank an unusual quantity of water. Then he rode away, leaving Mr. Means with a statement on paper that he was trying to beat his best time in covering nine miles. Reaching the top of an up-incline, he it seems, dismounted, and lay down on the road. Fifteen minutes later, the stage-driver, coming along, found him lying there on his back at full length, unconscious, and with tears gently creeping out of his eyes, and in five minutes Mr. Stout breathed his last 5.20 p. m. The cause of his death was, as reported in the last letter, a stroke of apoplexy. Some blood was seen flowing out of the nostrils and mouth in the following morning. His folks at home were notified of this, and his remains, after the coroner's inquest at Mt. Sterling, were conveyed home. The funeral took place Monday afternoon, and was, in spite of continuous rains, largely attended by his many friends and admirers from all parts of the neighborhood; and the remains were interred in the village cemetery.

We may have a regulation uniform for the pupils, to commence next term. Dr. Gillett has the matter under advisement, and will correspond with the parents and guardians to that effect. As to style and color, we may yet have to decide upon which to select. From a physical view, nothing can be said against the proposition, but instead it will receive hearty support from all sources interested in the physical development of children. Economy approves of it, for suits can be obtained here at wholesale cost. The regulation uniform may effectually dispense with a feeling of pride in unnecessary finery of dress and of false shame in homely garb. As a whole, it will be pleasing to the eye, when viewing the children in uniform. The Pennsylvania Institution, at Philadelphia, has a similar arrangement for the boys.

In an Indiana weekly newspaper, under "Science and Industry," there appears the following item: "Prof. Bell says that deafness occurring in children is capable of complete removal by suitable instruction in special schools."

Prof. Read and mother visited with Mr. Read three days this week. Prof. Read is a professor of Greek in Knox College, in Galesburg. Mr. Read's son, Philip, is still there in the sophomore class.

Mrs. Griffith, of the art department, is still on the sick list. Her son Frank has since obtained a position with a bank in town. He had a lucrative place in Omaha, Nebraska, but gave it up in order to be with his mother in her illness.

Dr. Gillett was in Springfield last Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Angle was here visiting his old friends last week.

Misses Ore and Alcorn and Messrs. Allard and Molohon were on the committee corresponding with another committee at Washington toward securing that parchment testimonial presented to Dr. Gillett.

Miss Maria S. Sawyer, who was the matron here during the period 1856-1882, died from heart disease last Friday night at Watseka this state. Funeral service is to be held to-day. Dr. Gillett has gone to attend it.

The sixth lecture of the union lecture course was delivered by Miss

Morse last evening, before both associations assembled in the lyceum. Her subject was "Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," supplemented with illustrations from three charts. Altogether the lecture was very interesting and instructive, especially so coming as it did from a person, who is very familiar with the subject.

About four hundred volumes have just been added to our library, many of considerably recent date of publication. They were laid on the tables in the library for inspection by officers and teachers three days last week. The library has a little over ten thousand volumes now, and so is entitled to the honor of being among the four hundred and eight ten-thousand-volume libraries of the country.

A practice game of ball was played between the Illinois College nine, and ours this afternoon. It was drawn in the fifth innings on account of rain, 3 to 2 in favor of the Browns.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 30, '89.

A Mute's Pithful Story.

THE LIFE OF A DRUNKARD'S FAMILY GRAPHICALLY TOLD.

(From the Brooklyn Times.)

Just as Justice Walsh got through his morning session to-day and was about to adjourn court, a young man, 20 years of age, walked to the bench and handed up a letter. The envelope was opened, and as its contents appeared to be bulky, the Court asked the young man what it contained. No reply was given, but he placed his finger to his lips and shook his head, signifying that he was a deaf-mute. Justice Walsh then read the letter, and it was plainly evident that he was much moved by its contents, which were very pathetic, and graphically related the troubles and hardships of the children of drunken parents. The letter is well worth reading and is given below in full:

YOUR HONOR, JUDGE: I regret very much in being obliged to appear in a court room, for the first time in my life, to make a complaint against my stepmother, who has been an habitual drunkard and causing much trouble at home. My father gets drunk several times, but not so often as my stepmother, who gets intoxicated sometimes as much as three or four times a week. Drunken brawls are of frequent occurrence between them, caused by all this, and the neighbors are getting shocked. Last summer she was going from bad to worse, and I determined to make a complaint, but she took the pledge, as she said, for six months, but broke it before the six months were through. The family lived very happily during her pledge, but my father, myself and sister supported her as well as we could, and she has no cause to complain.

During several days past she has returned to her evil habits and is spending the money we earn and which was intended for our school fees. She neglects her household duties and has stung us in bed nearly the whole part of a day to sober up before we come home from a hard day's work to find no food on the table for us. There is nobody in the house with her during the day except her child, only two years old. The other children attend school. The little one is left to itself, and is often seen crying from hunger and neglect.

I often noticed her staggering around the house with the child in her arms and in danger of its falling on the floor. My father is a steady worker, but gets drunk occasionally, and a fight often occurs between my stepmother and himself, and some of the furniture gets smashed up. But when he is sober he has better sense. Both of them have been in Judge Walsh's court a few times and my stepmother always made the same excuse, although she was drunk. My father and even worse. She claimed lack of support, but it was impossible to support her when she squandered the money for drinks and when she was drunk. I am sworn against her, but preferred to mind my own business and let them settle the trouble themselves. Now I am unable to disown any longer, and I come here to make this complaint, not for myself, but for the sake of the little ones at home, who need their parents' care. I am the oldest and have some of the best friends in the neighborhood. I am now 17 years old and have been home only two years. In the meantime I have been a good girl, and have never been in bad company. I have two sisters, the daughters of my first mother, the other children being my stepmother's. I have steady work, being employed by the Bay State Company, in the Penitentiary. I could live better off some place else if I so desired, but prefer to look after my two sisters, whom I have loved and believe would be ill-treated if I were not with them, the same as they were while I was away at school. We live in the suburbs of the city near the park and where the noise is not often heard, and are not troubled by the drunken brawls that are frequent at our home. There is a liquor store a stone's throw away kept by a woman, and that's where my stepmother runs over to with her growler. Our house is greatly neglected, looks wretched, and bears unmistakable evidence of a drunkard's home.

Your Honor, Judge, this is the solemn truth, so help me God, and I hope you will investigate this matter and make my parents stop their evil ways and take proper care of their children, and are not neglecting them but a example and letting them grow up in poverty and neglect. I am, your Honor,

A DEAF MUTE.

The young man was modest in appearance and was neatly dressed. It was learned that his name was Frank Cassidy, and that he lived with his parents at the corner of Union Street and Washington Avenue. The stepmother's name was Mary Cassidy, and Justice Walsh at once issued a warrant for her arrest on the charge of habitual drunkenness.

Deaf-Mute's Marriage Venture.

Mr. George D. Hunter, a deaf-mute, who embarked upon the matrimonial sea with Miss Effie Jewell at Detroit, Mich., November 23, 1882, seems to have encountered rough weather and contrary winds, if his story is true, and yesterday he commenced a suit in the Circuit Court to obtain a divorce. He alleges that while he can neither talk nor hear, she has all her five senses well developed; that she first began to make life unpleasant by persistently objecting to his musical studies; that she called him vile names, refused to cook his meals or to attend to her household duties; that in the face of his most vigorous protests, she joined a theatrical company, and took a tour of the country; that she subsequently rejoined the same company, and took another tour, and afterwards persisted in taking lessons in dancing for the purpose of remaining in the theatrical business. He remained with her until October 30 last, trying to get her to mend her ways, but alleges that she is fixed in her purpose, and now he wants to separate from her.—E.R.

Roundabout Notes.

Here's a pretty nice how d'ye do. Are we now to learn for the first time that our great instructors, who have been regarded as adepts in the matter of all questions affecting the deaf, are simply so many novices in the business? Can it really be that the great theorist alone knows anything on the subject? Such is the only conclusion we can reach after following Prof. Bell's periodic warnings and suggestions thrown out through the newspapers, leaving the impression that he is an expert on the subject of deaf-mutes and questions affecting them. The general public has such an abiding veneration for a man with a scientific gloss, and more powerful millions to back him, that teachers of the deaf, who are the real experts, and who eke out their livelihood by patient effort in behalf of the deaf, find it almost useless to attempt to meet the sensational tactics of the millionaire scientist with abundant leisure to work his hobby. But even Dr. Bell may go a step too far, and we think he has done so in stirring up the question of marriage laws and the increase of the deaf.

Thinking men and women who have the real welfare of the deaf as much at heart as Dr. Bell are awakening to the insidious evil resulting flowing from Dr. Bell's misguided efforts. They begin to comprehend that he is not the first bell to ring a false alarm. Now that Dr. Fay has taken up the gauntlet, we trust he will give the scientist all the facts he desires, for if there is any man who is at home on facts, statistics, history and the philosophy of the deaf, it is that mild-mannered yet accomplished gentleman who edits the *Annals*. As between the real expert, Dr. Fay, with his ripe experience and accumulated knowledge of the subject, and Dr. Bell, with all the wealth of his inventive genius, not excepting his genius for theorizing, the deaf put more trust in the opinion of one Fay than in the concerted pearls of one hundred Bells.

Dr. Bell may, as some deaf-mutes themselves argue, have the best interests of the deaf at heart, but he certainly has a peculiar way of manifesting it, and some of us may well be pardoned for praying for deliverance from such a friend, who has given rise to more injurious opinions respecting the deaf than the most implacable enemy could have done.

The suggestions contained in Mr. White's article on Statistics to be collected by deaf-mute Associations is, we believe, already in operation in the Ohio Institution Alumni Association, and the Empire State Association, of deaf-mutes. In the printed proceedings of the 12th convention of the latter association, the president of the association speaks at some length on the statistics and the inferences they suggest. Mr. White's remarks are none the less worthy of note, and should be heeded by every association of deaf-mutes. It has been too frequently asserted that the deaf refuse to give statistics respecting themselves to those seeking to collect facts. As Mr. White truly says, let us hide nothing from the world, but seek out the truth and publish it without fear or favor. We owe this to ourselves and to the world, for it will put an end to the idle theories of men who seek more for self glorification than for truth pure and simple.

The latest indications point to a rather large delegation of American deaf-mutes to the International Congress at Paris in July. Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have selected representatives, and with other states yet to be heard from, it is safe to anticipate that the interests of American deaf-mutes will not suffer from want of proper representation. We feel confident that the Americans will hold their own against the graduates of any school in Europe, and that our combined system graduates are as accomplished scholars and gentlemen as can be found in any country.

The Adventure of a Mute Widow.

The following is a true story: Mrs. S.—is a mute widow of a very venerable appearance, living in one of the Southern States. She was brought up and educated by the elder Peet. Some years after graduation she married a Southern mute gentleman; and that is how she happens to be living in the South.

One morning, Mrs. S.— was walking to one of her neighbors'. A part of her way lay along a public road. The ground being covered with thin, wet snow, was soft and muddy. Up the hill on the road, a wagon, full of negroes, drawn by one horse was moving. The horse was poor and weak. The prominence of his hip-bones and ribs spoke loudly the long starvation he had been subjected to. He pulled the wagon with great difficulty, slipping frequently. Meanwhile the negroes were unmoved by any pity for the horse, but remained lazily in the wagon. The indignation of Mrs. S.— was aroused, and she decided to play Mr. Bergh at once. When she was in front of the wagon, she made some dramatic as well as indignant signs, telling the negroes to get out of the wagon for the relief of the poor horse. The negroes amused at her gesticulations grinned and laughed loudly. Suddenly one of the wheels came off, and down tumbled the whole load of darkies. They lay sprawling in the mud. This turn of things, being entirely unexpected, frightened Mrs. S.—, who fearing some harm from the enraged negroes, scudded on to her neighbor's.

On the other hand, the negroes were terror stricken, believing that it was an act of witchcraft.

FANWOOD.

MORE BASE-BALL TALK.

Won by the Affirmative Side.

OUR FORMER WATCHMAN.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

The High Class boys "smole their best and darling smiles," when they noticed in the *JOURNAL* of last week that the Reynard Base Ball Club, of the First Grammar Class, opened their challenge to any of the classes, which might be organized, to play them for the championship of the school department. This has not struck consternation into the High Class team at all, and therefore they are glad to accept their challenge, despite the fact that the Reynards have the best pitcher in Gately. The game will probably come off some time this month, and the High Class boys have decidedly styled themselves "Invincibles." The names and positions have been decided upon as follows: Mitchell, pitcher; Turner, catcher; McConnell, first base; Pitt, second base; Miller, third base; Tweed, short stop; Coombs, Thompson and Maynard, known as home-run spoilers, outfielders; Baars and Watson, scorers; Hogan and Stryker, bat-keeper and water-carrier respectively. Professor Currier manages the team, ably assisted by Thure E. Carlman.

The following appeared in the *World* of Sunday, March 31:

The body of a man found yesterday in the river at Tarrytown, has been identified as that of W. M. Manchester, who left his home at No. 52 Ninth Avenue, January 20th last, and has never been seen alive since. He has two brothers, C. W. Manchester, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Tarrytown and Aaron Manchester, of the Broadway squad, New York.

Mr. Manchester was one of our night watchmen some two or three years ago.

At the regular meeting of the Fanwood Literary Association, held in the chapel last Saturday evening, the question for debate was, "Resolved, that the Navy is of more use to the United States than the Army." The affirmative side was supported by Messrs. J. Britt and A. Baxter, while Messrs. G. Schmidt and H. Kieswetter, all from the First Class, espoused the negative side. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side.

The Annual Report of the Institution is now being distributed. It is a neat specimen of the printer's art, and was done in our Institution printing office.

The Silencia Reserves covered themselves with glory last Saturday, by defeating the Volunteers, of this city, on the Bailey Grounds, by the neat score of 10 to 4, although Gately was supported by Turner, who is making for himself a good reputation, instead of Haydon, the regular catcher.

Supervisor Slattery, who is a member of the club, and who was one of the famous Hudson nine, years ago, is getting into practice. He has plenty of grit, and ere long he hopes to become as proficient with the bat and ball as he ever was.

Supervisor Slattery has gone into partnership with Mr. C. Q. Mann in the poultry business.

The picnic picnic, for the purpose of sending two able delegates to the Paris Convention, is being pushed on with great alacrity. Tickets and posters are out, and at least two thousand persons are expected to be present and help do the thing up fine.

That new organization in Harlem expects to number among its members several of the most popular deaf-mute residents of this neighborhood.

Regrets and surprises are expressed at the sudden death of John M. Stout. His several exhibitions in this city, and at Cold Spring Grove last summer, made him well-known to the mutes of this city and suburbs.

George Hamm, one of our boys, rising as a magician and has already become quite popular among his fellow pupils by the exhibition of some of his ingenious tricks. George has the ambition of becoming, one of these days, as great as Hermann. Well, go ahead, George, ambition can accomplish almost anything.

Robert H. Grant, of Livingston Manor, N. Y., in a letter to Superintendent Brainerd, writes as follows:

"I am employed in the Livingston Manor Manufacturing Co., where ball-bats, table-legs, Indian clubs, dumb-bells, etc., are turned. I am only a box-maker and am making a good living. A week ago, I called on my friend, W. H. Reimann, of Jeffersonville, and found him learning to set type on the *Sullivan County Record*. Mr. George Wormeth, who left Fanwood two years ago, is building and repairing houses. The people here have a liking for deaf-mutes, and often say that the New York Institution for the Deaf has done much good, and hope it will continue to do so."

Superintendent Brainerd and wife attended a fashionable wedding on the Heights, Thursday evening of last week.

AQUILA.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY'S LECTURES.

The following named gentlemen will deliver lectures at the hall of the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes (Tuttle Hall) 188 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 24.—Mr. W. G. Jones.
May 23.—Rev. Thos. Gallaudet.
June 19.—Mr. Charles Bryan.

The transaction of business by members, story-telling, debates and lectures, takes place each week alternately. Admission, ten cents on each occasion.

Geo. L. Reynolds, Chairman,
THOMAS GODFREY,
JAMES S. ORR,
Committee on Lectures and Debates.

Mission to the Adult Deaf of Ireland.

(Belfast (Ireland) News-Letter, May 16.)

At the annual meeting of the southern district of the above, held in Cork, the Lord Bishop of Cork, the president of the society, said—I desire to recognize the excellent work that has been done, and that God is still doing, in connection with this society. A very large and important branch of this society is in existence in the city of Belfast, and a great deal of Mr. Maginn's time has been very necessarily occupied in his work in that city. That has introduced a different feature into the work of the society, because of course Mr. Maginn and other agents of the society are brought into contact with deaf-mutes of different Protestant denominations to a greater extent than they are likely to meet with in this part of Ireland. With reference to that I would wish to say a word, because is a very important matter we should understand the position of this society. We must regard the deaf-mutes very much in the position in which we would regard the patients in a hospital. Although the management of this society is altogether in the hands of Churchmen, the working altogether on the principles of the Church of Ireland, and although we, no doubt, have conscientious differences from members of other Protestant denominations, I don't think it is the work of this society to engage in proselytism so far as the position of the deaf-mutes in connection with other Protestant denominations is concerned. That is my idea of the working of this society. I think I feel the deepest pity for the position of those thus affected, and I think we should fairly when they do belong to other Protestant denominations recognize their position as such, and give every facility to the ministers of the different denominations for dealing with the deaf-mutes connected with them. I desire to discourage and proselytising attempts in connection with this work as regards the deaf-mutes of our different Protestant denominations. We pity them, desire to help them, and do them good, but I think we should recognize the infirmities with which it has pleased God to afflict them, and give them that instruction which is vital and essential, and not attempt to disturb their minds on questions on which there may be a difference of opinion, and on which we may have formed very decided opinions. I think it is hard to conceive anything more pitiable than the position of many of the deaf-mutes in the country. Of course, if a child afflicted in that way does not receive that instruction which is suitable its position is something which it is very hard to describe. Almost all the avenues of knowledge are closed, its ideas must be exceedingly limited and strange, and it is almost impossible for anyone to communicate with such a person, when they have gone into life without education, but even in the case of these who have been educated at such an institution as Claremont, where they are taught to speak upon their fingers, or by the more recent lip system, and who have received a certain amount of instruction, and have learned to read before they leave the institution, but when they leave it, and enter upon some simple trade, or doing some simple kind of work, they are, as a general rule, placed among people who have not been trained to communicate with them, who do not know how to speak to them, and who oftentimes have exceeding little sympathy with them. We know that when children leave school and go out into life, especially among the children of the poor classes, they often forget almost all they have learned, they do not carry on their education, they do not get into the habit of reading, so that in later life they read with great difficulty, then how must it be for the deaf-mutes, for those who have learned in an imperfect way at school, how strange must be their religious ideas, with what temptations must they be beset, with no one to whom they can give expression of their apprehensions, or fears, or doubts which often leads to violent outbreaks of temper, then how complete must be their sense of isolation and misery, how false and untrue must be their conceptions, what clouds pass over the mind, and life must indeed be to them a wretched and a dreary thing. Until the last few years the Church did, we may say, nothing for the deaf-mutes throughout Ireland. It was, as a rule impossible for the parochial clergy to touch them, and they were left in their isolation and misery, and therefore it is our bounded duty to support the special agent which this society has provided, and we are thankful there is one so well qualified to carry out the work of this society as Mr. Maginn, the son of a respected clergyman in our own diocese, specially qualified and specially trained, and willing to devote himself to that work. That society had its origin in that diocese, and I am thankful the work has succeeded throughout Ireland, and I hope we here will give it our hearty and cordial support—support not only the work done amongst ourselves, but the efforts made by our friends throughout Ireland to reach those who are afflicted and cut off from their fellows.

Growth of the Union.

It is a matter of no small interest just at this time, when at least four new states are to be added to the union, to review briefly the history of state-making from the time when the government of the United States under the constitution began March 4th, 1789. There were eleven states in

the Union then. North Carolina was formally admitted on November 21st of that year, and Rhode Island, then the only one awaited of the original thirteen, ratified the constitution on May 29th, 1790. Had the tardy little state delayed much longer she might have been outstripped by a new comer; for, under the act of March 6th, 1790, Vermont had been formed out of a part of the territory of New York, and on February 18th, 1791, an act of Congress admitted her on the 4th of March following. It may not be generally known that, although Vermont was the first new state added to the original thirteen, the act admitting Kentucky was really passed and approved a fortnight earlier than the one admitting Vermont. Kentucky's application also had been made two months earlier than the Green Mountain States', but the act admitting her was framed so as to take effect only on June 1st, 1792, so that she came in second. Fifteen States joined in the election of President Washington for his second term. As New York had set off Vermont, and Virginia had set off Kentucky, so in December, 1879, North Carolina had set off Tennessee, and early the following year this territory was formally conveyed to the general government, and by it accepted. Six years later, its people in convention adopted a constitution and applied for admission into the Union, which was promptly granted to the date from June 1st, 1796. Long before that the Northwest Territory had been established under the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787. During the remaining years of this century, this tract was slowly settled, and an act was approved April 30th, 1802, allowing the eastern portion of it to become a State on forming a constitution. This was effected November 1st following, and full compliance with the law on November 20th, 1802, so that Ohio then became the seventeenth State. Nine years and more passed before the admission of another State. Louisiana had been formed out of the territory ceded by France under the treaty of April 30th, 1803. The following year, this French territory had been divided by Congress into two parts, the southern part being called the Territory of Orleans, and the northern the District of Louisiana. The people of the former, early in 1812, formed a government under an enabling act passed by Congress eleven months previous, and the act for their admission of the State of Louisiana was approved April 8th, 1812. Louisiana was followed by Indiana, December 11th, 1816; by Mississippi, December 10th, 1817; by Illinois, December 3d, 1818; and by Alabama, December 14th, 1819, making four new States in four successive Decembers. Indiana and Illinois, of course, had been formed from the Northwest Territory, the other two from territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia. Maine also quickly followed, March 15th, 1820, being formed out of part of Massachusetts; while Missouri, which was formerly the District of Louisiana, and had received its new name in 1812. Hers was one of the most memorable of all admissions, for the act authorizing it was also entitled an act "to prohibit slavery in certain territories," passed March 6th, 1820, known as the famous Missouri compromise. The memorable debates on that subject resulted in the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House, which reported a "Resolution providing for admission of the State of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," which condition was formally accepted.

The nine years from 1812 to 1821 had thus been fruitful in the extension of the Federal system, having resulted in the admission of seven new States covering a large area. This activity of State making was followed by a lull lasting fifteen years, during which time no State was added. But when the first half century of the Government under the Union drew to a close, the event was prefaced by the creation of two new States: Arkansas, formed out of the French Territory, admitted June 15th, 1836; Michigan, formed from the Northwest territory, admitted January 26th, 1837. Thus the fifty years closed with twenty six States in the Union.

Another long interval followed before a new period of State forming activity. Spain had ceded Florida to the United States under the treaty of February 23d, 1819, and twenty years afterward, in 1839, its people sought admission as a State. But a contest arose over the proposal to divide the territory for the purpose of ultimate admission, into East and West Florida. The wariness, which had for many years existed, regarding the admission of a great preponderance of either Northern or Southern States prolonged this dispute, and meanwhile the great North-west had begun to grow rapidly. The consequence was a double admission, the first in the history of the country; though now outdone by the recent quadruple admission, the territories profiting by it being Iowa and Florida. There was something very significant in the extreme South-east, and the extreme North-west of the thinly populated regions being brought in together, as if to offset each other. It happened, however, that the admission of Iowa was not consummated until 1846, and meanwhile Texas came in ahead of her. The act of March 3d, 1845, followed the usual formula, except for including two States instead of one.

That the States of Iowa and Florida be and the are hereby declared to be States of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted in-

to the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

The entrance of Texas, which occurred near the end of 1845, was exceptional as the first admission of an independent republic, and also, of course, in its being followed by war with Mexico. In 1848 Michigan came in, and California followed in 1850. Another interval of eight years then occurred without the addition of a State, succeeded by a period of nine years, during which no fewer than six States were admitted. These were Minnesota in 1858; Oregon in 1859; Kansas in 1861; West Virginia in 1863; Nevada in 1864; Nebraska in 1867. Then after another nine years came Colorado in 1876, the Centennial State. Finally, after an interval of thirteen years, we see the first century of the Union rounded out by four new States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, making forty two in all. In addition to these, a bill has been introduced for the admission of Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, and a separate bill for the admission of New Mexico, but there is no prospect of their becoming States very soon. Thus the system of Territorial government will be wiped out, with the exception of Alaska and Utah.

The population of the Union has increased from three millions to about seventy million, forming one of the most intelligent and independent republican governments of the world. NAPOLEON. DUBUQUE, IOWA, March, '89.

Fourth Season Grand Reception

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

St. Joseph's Union of Deaf-Mutes,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

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Weekly Bible Class and Social Gathering of Deaf-Mutes.

The east basement of St. Ann's Church, New York, is the place of the above meeting, which occurs every Thursday evening, at eight. The number of members is increasing. All are invited to come, and all who attend are sure to have a profitable and pleasant evening. 5-1yr.

DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, in ALPHABETICAL order a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.

ALL SOULS WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB AND CLERG LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This club, organized on September 22d, 1885, and reorganized, November 28th, 1888, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Frank Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. Henry Winter Syle (Ex-officio Chairman), 2142 Mt. Vernon Street; Rev. J. M. Koehler, Vice-Chairman; S. G. Davidson (President), Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Mrs. M. J. Syle, First Vice-President; W. R. Cullingsworth, Second Vice-President; George M. Taggard; Second Vice-President; Julius Wollman; Secretary, Henry A. Schnakenberg; Treasurer, Thomas H. Dreyer; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Alexander McIlwraith. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Henry A. Schnakenberg, 509 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, at Tuttle Hall, 196 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers of the Society are: President, Henry Szegele; First Vice-President, Henry A. Taggard; Second Vice-President, Julius Wollman; Secretary, Henry A. Schnakenberg; Treasurer, Thomas H. Dreyer; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Alexander McIlwraith. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Henry A. Schnakenberg, 509 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Moses I. Aronson; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; First Vice-President, Henry A. Taggard; Second Vice-President, Julius Wollman; Secretary, Henry A. Schnakenberg; Treasurer, Thomas H. Dreyer; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Alexander McIlwraith. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 223 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, at Alpha Hall No. 18 Essex Street. The officers for 1889 are: President, Mrs. Frank G. Davis; Vice-President, Mrs. George W. Holmes; Secretary, Miss Louisa Carter; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank W. Bigelow; Executive Committee, Mrs. Rhoda Barnard, Mrs. P. R. Blanchard, Mrs. Hattie Wheeler. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, whose address is 86 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its objects the mutual improvement and the enjoyment of its members, and their friends in general. It holds meetings in Anderson Hall, No. 102 West Fifth Street, every Saturday at eight o'clock P. M., excepting the business meeting specified on the fourth Saturday of each month. John Barlick is President, and Charles H. Thomas, Secretary. Address of Secretary is 405 Seymour Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing into closer intercourse, the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets twice a month, and the President is Mr. Adolph Pfeiffer. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Samuel Frankenstein, 531 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

DE L'EPEE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings, the first and third Sunday of the month, in the building of the Deaf-Mutes' Mission, 710 Pine Street. The object of the Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. Edw. J. Carr is President. For information and admission, address to Mr. Wm. F. Fields, Secretary, 1229 Fulton Street, or to Rev. E. V. Lebreton, 710 Pine Street.

EASTON ASSOCIATION.

Meets every Thursday evening at 220 North Third Street, below Canal Street, at 7:30 P. M. Its object is to offer a diversified character and covers a wide scope. Visitors are warmly welcomed. Elam Will, President, 208 Ferry Street; Delory, Vice-President; Samuel Price, Treasurer; Alex. L. Pach, Secretary. Address, 230 North Third Street, Easton, Pa. Residence, 310 Bushkill St.

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TO BE GIVEN BY THE

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COMMITTEE.

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GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes (formerly the "Cambridge Society") holds services in the basement of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes St., Boston, every Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's clergymen appear on the first and third Sundays of each month. All are welcome. Literary exercises, once a month. Lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasionally. The officers for 1889 are: E. W. Frisbee, President; Robert Docharty, Vice-President; Fred. H. Slover, Secretary; E. Duran, Treasurer; and Pelham Cramer, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Cortes Street, Boston, care of Church of the Good Shepherd.

GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie E. White, President, Bennington; Varnum B. Wright, Secretary, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

HOBOKEN DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The object of the above organization is to promote the Social intercourse of its members. Only deaf-mutes of Hudson County can become members. For the present, the members meet at 133 Washington St. All communications should be addressed to Anthony Capelli, 102 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

PASA-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pasa-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago Deaf-Mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and their friends. Its motto is, Pasa-Pas—"step by step." The officers are: C. C. Goldman, President; J. K. Watson, Vice-President; J. J. Kleinhans, Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary's address is 853 N. Clark St.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at 919 Olive Street, Room 13, 3d floor, in the Empire Building. Regular business meeting on the second Saturday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be announced by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, George T. Dougherty; Vice-President, Geo. D. Hunter; Secretary, J. J. Smith; Treasurer, Leo. Frong; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. J. Gill. Trustees, George T. Dougherty and A. N. Merrell. Secretary's address is No. 901 Middle Street.

THE EPHPHATHA CLUB, OF BOSTON.

The Ephphatha Club was organized during the month of October, 1886, for the purpose of promoting the social relations of the deaf-mutes. Any outside deaf-mutes can join the club by applying to the Secretary. Those who live fifteen or more miles from Boston, can be admitted as visitors by applying to the President or any friend who is a member. The officers are as follows: W. H. Krause, President; Robert Docharty, Vice-President; John F. French, Secretary; John J. McNeil, Treasurer; Geo. Sawyer, Harry Jordan, Henry Jellison, Executive Committee. The Secretary's address is Ephphatha Club, 18 Essex Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officiated by Oscar Kinsman, of Providence, R. I., President; John T. Keefe, of Bellows Falls, Vt., Vice-President; Geo. C. Sawyer, of Chelsea, Mass., Secretary; Levi A. Lester, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. State Directors: For Massachusetts, John T. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass.; for New Hampshire, W. E. White, of Bennington, N. H.; for Maine, Hiram F. Hunt, of Grand M. Vt.; for Vermont, W. B. Streeter, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; for Rhode Island, John F. Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I. For any information, write to the Secretary, 20 Orange St., Chelsea, Mass., with stamp enclosed for reply.

THE BAY STATE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities, to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are: E. W. Frisbee, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Meetings are held every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in St. Charles Bortomey's school building, 32 Sidney place, near Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y. President, J. F. Donnelly, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Secretary pro tem, J. W. Lyons, 60 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

THE NEW JERSEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Meets every two weeks, Thursday evening, at 7:45 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, John P. Cotter; 1st Vice-President, Peter Kinney; 2d Vice-President, John Ward; Treasurer, Wm. H. Caldwell; Secretary, Charles L. Jastram; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edgar Jastram. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Charles L. Jastram, No. 9 Ashland St., Newark, N. J.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P. M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. The officers of the society are: President, J. M. Whitbeck; First Vice-President and Secretary, J. L. Connors; Second Vice-President, H. Burt; Treasurer, James C. Ritter, and Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Bass. It has also a Bible Class at the Guild Room every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., under the leadership of its Chairman. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is N. S. Vedder's Pattern Works, Troy, N. Y.

THE KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Kansas City Deaf-Mute Literary and Debating Society hold their meetings every second Saturday, at residences of its members. The object of the society is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are: John R. Laughlin, President; Edward Paxton, Vice-President; Mrs. Annie Greeley, Second Vice-President; Joseph A. Markbury, Treasurer; Peter Weare, Secretary. All classes of good behavior are invited to attend. Address all communications to John R. Laughlin, 1715 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN PENNA PRAYERMEETING OF PITTSBURGH.

The Deaf-Mute Prayer Meeting meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M., in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth Avenue near Wood Street. The deaf-mutes also hold Sabbath meetings in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near Duquenna Way St., every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general are cordially invited. Address all communications relating to the Young Men's Christian Association should be sent to the Committee, H. H. B. McMaster, No. 58 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SALEM SOCIETY.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a well building of four rooms, and No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evenings. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1888 are: Hardy P. Chapman, President; Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, Secretary; Henry A. Chapman, Treasurer; and Samuel Hamilton, and George Strout, Directors.

THE SICARD CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

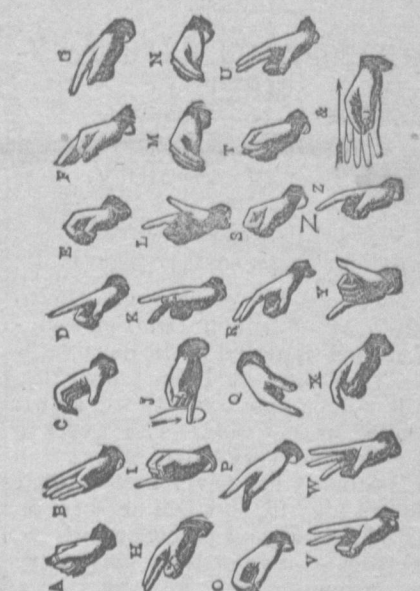
The object of this Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. The members meet in the basement of the Cathedral, Washington Street, at 4 o'clock P. M., every Sunday. This Association, being a branch of the De l'Epee C. D. M. A., has the same rules, and gives the same advantages. All welcome. Communications should be addressed to Mr. J. J. McNeil, President pro tem, Commercial Street, Dorchester, Mass.

TOUSLEY SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Tousley Society meets every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., at 70 East Seventh Street. Its object is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are: De Witt Tousley, President; Matthew McCook, Secretary; Fred Brant, Treasurer. Business meetings of lectures and story telling, may be held on any week evening by a vote. Deaf-mute strangers of good habits in general are cordially invited to make themselves at home. The Secretary's address is 70 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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THE ANNUAL EXCURSION for the benefit of the Gallaudet Home, this year, will be to Oseawana Island up the Hudson. The Iron Steamboat, "Cygnus" has been chartered for Saturday, July 13th. Particulars later.

Notice is hereby given to parties who wish to buy the privileges of issuing a *Souvenir Journal* in connection with the Excursion, that the Committee has decided to sell the same to the highest bidder. All bids should be in writing, and addressed to ANTHONY CAPELLI, Chairman, 102 River Street, Hoboken, N. J. P. S.—Bids close April 11th, 1889.